advertising.

The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher Rialto Bldg., Ninth and Grand Avenue.

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per month. By mail, Daily and Sunday, one month

40 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; one year, \$4. Single copies, 2 cents, Daily; 5 cents Sunday,

The Kansas City Weekly Journal. Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year.

Telephones: Business Office. 250; Editorial Rooms, 812; Kannas City, Kas., W. 23. Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 1220 Ma-sonic Temple, Chicago, and 31-33 Tribune Building, New York, sole agent for foreign

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City. Missouri, as second class mail matter.

Weather Forecast for Monday.

Washington, Nov. 28 .- For Oklahoma, Indian Terrtory and Missouri: Fair; decidedly colder; northerly winds.

For Kansas: Fair; continued low tem-

perature; northerly winds, becoming vari-

MAKE OUR RESOURCES KNOWN.

Mr. Arthur Rozelle, state labor commissloner for Missouri, will embody some important recommendations in his forthcoming report. Among the suggestions giver in advance of the general report is one that should engage the attention of every member of the state legislature as well as the governor, and interest every citizen of this commonwealth who has a desire to see our wonderful resources developed and utilized.

Mr. Rozelle calls attention to the fact that since the dishandment of the Missouri Immigration Society, twenty years ago there has been no official report of the state put forth with the special object of advertising the products and resources of Missouri. The people of this commonwealth know, and in an individual way constantly assert, that there is not another state in the Union so blessed with both richness and variety of resources. But it is not enough to know these things for ourselves; they should be made known to the country at large. They should not only be mad known: they should be constantly insisted upon, so that homeseekers and investors could not escape information.

It is pointed out that with much more than other states to claim the attention of capital and immigrants. Missouri has done less to advertise her advantages than almost any other Western state. It is also shown that with very little additional expense this information could be gathered and tabulated annually, put into truthful, attractive and convincing form and sent broadcast.

These recommendations will doubtless b made in some form to the legislature at its next session. It should not be difficult to arouse interest and provoke action on so important a matter. It is something that appeals to the sympathics of all Missourians. There is nothing local or political in its character. It is all the more urgentbecause action has been so long delayed.

THE EXTENSION ELECTION. The special election on the proposition to extend Kansas City's limits so as to take in Westport and other desirable territory. and secure many advantages other than the acquisition of greater area, larger p ulation and more taxable property, will be

held next Thursday. The time is so near at hand that ever friend of annexation should not only beep the matter in mind but agitate it among his associates.

There has been no organised opposi tion to extension; neither has there been any systematic and continuous movement in its favor. But it is a well known fact that there is a quiet but effective element opposed to the particular plan of extension recommended by the council, and it is just possible that this element may defeat the extension scheme unless a lively interest is taken by the supporters of the proposition.

Public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of extension. There is no question as to the people's preference. The only danger lies in the apathy of the voters. No one who wants the city made larger, richer and greater in every way should presume that his vote is not necessary to bring about these desired results.

Aside from the fact that the question of extension is one of immediate importance its effect upon the future of Kansas City is so clear and so important that every citizen should feel it his duty to east his vote for this movement in the direction of

NO EUROPEAN TRADE COMBINATION

The attitude of the European press upon the recommendation of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, that a combination of European nations against American trade competition be made is only what might have been expected. There has been much bitterness on the part of some of the European countries against the United States protective tariff, and most of them have made formal protests against the Dingley bill, or some part of it; but opposition is likely to end with protests. At least there is no possibility of a pact of nations to force the ex-

clusion of American products from Europe. Look at the trade relations of America and the United States any way you will, the situation always resolves itself into this final and significant truth-Europe needs our products much more than we need those of Europe. So long as this situation remains there is no danger of a union against us.

Thanks to our system of protection, our manufacturing interests have been so well fostered that we could get along very comfertably without many of the importations we are now receiving from Europe; and, thanks to the liberal provisions of this government and theinexhaustible resources of this country, we may soon develop industries to supply most of the commodities for which we are at present very largely dependent upon the trans-Atlantic coun-

The worst possible thing that Europe could do, in the light of her own interests, would be to throw this country upon her own resources, for it would then be finally demonstrated, as it has often been asserted, that we are, naturally, industrially and politically, the most independent nation on the globe. Such a demonstration would make permanent many productive industries established primarily to meet temperary exigencies.

But aside from the suicidal policy of a combination against American products there is no likelihood of a union of Europe's powers against a common competi- asks a Boston contemporary. In most real

a general political alliance. At the present time particularly there are international jealousies and differences that would stand in the way of a Continental agreement on any proposition.

MINT AND MARKET PRICE OF GOLD. The Popocratic dally paper at Topeka recently published an editorial in attempt.d explanation of why gold bullion remained so steady in the markets of the world. It held that there was no fluctuation in the value of this metal because England had fixed a price at which all gold offered would be taken at her mints.

This explanation might explain were i not for two important errors in the premises laid down. First there is and always has been considerable fluctuation in the value of gold bullion, and, secondly, the price fixed by the English mints is not the price at which the metal finds purchasers in the markets. Indeed, it is doubtfor it at any time within the past twenty years gold builtion has sold as low as the price

fixed by the English mints. By a law of parliament the Bank of England is required to purchase all the gold bullion presented to it at the pricaof 3 pounds 17 shillings 9 pence per ounce, standard. Out of this purchased ounce. the mint will coin 3 pounds 17 shillings 13% pence, or, as usually stated, 77 shillings and 10% pence. As a matter of fact gold bullion is worth in the market at London at all times 78 shillings, or more, and, therefore, we find the price ranging 3 pence above the price fixed at the mint and 152 pence above the value of the same ounce

coined into money. It can be said in truth that the price of gold bullion in London cannot go below the price fixed at the mint, but this claim could not apply to gold thousands of miles away which must pay the cost of transportation in reaching the London market. While England has certainly by law fixe! a price upon all the gold brought to her mints, this price does not perforce apply to all the gold not brought to her mints. Gold bullion has a market value differing in different parts of the world, fust as corn or wheat, and the fact is this market value is generally higher than the mint price fixed in England. The most of the bar gold purchased in London is for export to other countries where the mint price in England cuts little figure and, therefore, it become evident that the price in London is influenced by the law of supply and demand rather than by local coinage value.

MASSACHUSETTS' NEW TAX SCHEME. The recommendations submitted by the tax commission appointed by Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, have at least the merit of novelty. They are as follows: 1. An inheritance tax levied with respect to realty as well as to personalty, at the rate of 5 per cent, with an exemption for estates not exceeding \$10,000, and an abate ment of \$5,000 on estates between \$10,000 and \$25,000, the revenue from this tax to be distributed from the state treasury among the several cities and towns, one-half in pro-portion to population, one-half in propor-tion to assessed valuation.

only the excess over \$400 of rental being 3. Abolition of the present taxes on intargible personalty, such as stocks, bonds and securities, loans or mortgages, income; the taxes recommended under 1 and 2 being relied on to yield at least as large revenue as is now secured by the taxes to be abol-

4. Assumption by the state treasury of county expenses.

5. Appropriation by the state of the revellue from taxes on corporate excess, now settlement who are i distributed among the several cities and tection of the game.

The most radical of the innovations suggested are the payment of county expenses by the state and the taxation of house dwellers. In the first it is provided that the state shall collect the tax which now goes into the county treasuries and pay it out for current county expenses, though it is not made clear that any substantial saving will thus be made to the taxpayers as a whole. In the matter of taxing house dwellers it is proposed that every head of a household occupying a house worth more than \$400 annual rental must pay a tax of 10 per cent upon the excess of rental over that sum. Business houses are not to be affected by it. The tax is to be levied upon the occupier of the house whether he be owner or tenant. If owner, it is a tax on his general income, additional to the direct tax which he pays as owner of the house. If tenant, it is again a tax on his general income, separate from the direct tax the landlord pays on the house. In either case it is a tax on presumed or estimated in come, proportioned to the expenditure for dweiling accommodations. The commission cells attention to the fact that this tax is in force in England and France, where it works successfully.

The theory upon which the commissio worked is that no man could afford to pay \$600 or \$1,000 rental for a house unless he was in the enjoyment of a substantial income upon which he ought to pay tax. Therefore the scheme is purely an income tax one, based upon a man's visible sur roundings rather than upon what he feels inclined to report to the assessors.

In commenting upon the proposed system the Boston Transcript points out that the first and most important result would be the lowering of rents. Men would nat urally seek dwelling houses where the rent was small enough to exempt them from taxation, and this would affect the rental value of the larger properties.

There is one consideration the commis sion appears to have overlooked. It is the man who rents a house that really pays the taxes upon it instead of the owner Therefore, to charge him a rental tax would be in the nature of a double tax.

At this distance it looks very much as it the Hon. Cauncey I. Filley had run amuck. By frequently witnessing bull fights Wey-

ler will probably be able to overcome that homesick feeling when he thinks of Cuba Tammany is charitable very much as Robin Hood was. It takes from those who

have and shares with those who are in

Webb McNall is wisely remaining quiet since Judge Foster's roast. When a man's hide has been peeled off, the less he stirs the more comfortable he is.

Torrents of Democratic abuse have been pouring unceasingly on Mark Hanna for many months, and Mark looks as crushed and miserable as a duck in a summer

In Austria they have neither football games nor Democratic conventions, but they have the reichsrath, which is a kine of combination of both.

If the Chicago man who declares he can make artificial milk with cream on it wants to deceive the public with his product he should leave the cream off.

"What is the real home market idea?"

tor any more than there is a possibility of homes the market idea is to have fresh meat and vegetables every morning. At least it is so out this way.

That Georgia editor who announced him self a candidate for congress on a lynching platform is not a wild-eyed crank. He is a shrewd politician and will probably be elected.

Mrs. Lease insists that the New York horse show was "a huge farce." Mrs. Lease's Chicago made gowns don't seem to have attracted much attention at the

Oil has been discovered in Missouri, but it hasn't been poured on the waters in Mr. Filley's vicinity. They are still seething and splashing furlously.

MISSOURI POINTS.

The trial of Lon Lackey, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of Mrs. Winner and her child last year, will begin pefore Judge Broaddus, at Richmond, to-

Major Bittinger, now serving his coun try as consul general at Montreal, will be back December 10 with the purpose of spending the Christmas holidays at his home in St. Joseph.

A Shelbyville landlord announces his purpose of selling his hotel to some ticket-holder for \$1 if he can find 4,999 others who are willing to put up the same sum each for the privilege of drawing blanks. That the particularly toothsome quali-

was illustrated in the fact that sixty traveling men spent the holiday there. A local college, where, as a paper there puts it, "our young men can get a higher and classical education, in place of send-

ties of Carthage's Thanksgiving turkey are

known and appreciated away from home

ing them to Yale, Harvard or Princeton, is being talked of in Jefferson City. The managers of the Thanksgivng ball at Clyde didn't overlook any possibilities. They sent "every gentleman" a printed invitation to attend, and then through the local paper requested the public to be

present. "At the present time," pointedly remarks the Richmond Conservator, "there is just about as much complaint about bad juries in Missouri as about bad roads, and th cause for complaint is warranted by the action of the average jury."

Harnibal's most recent acquisition in the way of a financial institution is known by the three story name "International State bank." Probably its officers expect it to have correspondents in New Jersey as well as in the principal cities of this country.

The postmaster at Maryville is putting up mail boxes on convenient corners at his own expense, in the hope presumably of so increasing business at his stamp shop as to warrant Uncle Sam in establishing free delivery in Maryville in the near fu Buchanan county farmers are organizing for the purpose of driving out and exterm

trating the wolves-not the ones that infest the St. Joe court house, but the big, hun gry, gray fellows that have been getting away with their chickens and young pigs in wholesale lots. The governor of Missouri might perti ently suggest to the governor of Michi gan, the Pittsburg Dispatch thinks, that

while it is not a long time between Thanks

giving proclamations, it ought to be longer if the same proclamation is to be worked by more than one governor. The young pheasants turned loose on Sac river last summer by the Greene county game club have adapted themselves readily to their wild state. The birds are now well grown and able to take care of them selves. A close watch is maintained over the young pheasants by the farmers of the settlement who are interested in the pro-

Jeff knows what it wants, and spends its money accordingly. "Tony, the Convict," as rendered by the students of the high chool, drew an audience which packed the opera house Wednesday night, but Niere Nancy Gibson and her company, with all the advantage of the executive mansion connection, were given a frosty greeting the following evening.

Hon. Benjamin Franklin Russell, who during the past four years has taken the necessary time from his duties as editor of the Steelville Mirror to act most ac eptably as sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives at Washington, has jus installed his paper in a new home, erected especially for it, which is said to be the st country newspaper office building in Missouri.

Dr. Robinson, in his Maryville Repub lican, makes a kick on the idea of holding the Northwest Missouri Press Association meetings at any other point than St. Joe and he consoles the brethren in the small er towns who like to have the gathering "passed around," so to speak, with th suggestion that "the question of the avaliability of access by all the members so a to insure a full attendance and thereby produce the best results is the main thing.

Colonel Richard H. Musser, whose falling mental condition was spoken of reently, was taken from the Higginsville home last week to Keytesville, Chariton county having been his place of residence for many years, and at a special meeting of the county court it was decided to send him to the St. Joseph insane asylum where it is hoped such treatment can be given the courtly old soldier as will restore both his mental and physical health and

It is stated in an exchange that Champ Clark, suspected of having gubernatoria aspirations, is subscribing for a conside able number of Missouri papers, and is paying five years in advance. "We advise Champ," suggests the Albany Ledger in commenting thereon, "to raise his blu his deals with the Third district papers. The most of them have been enticed into the jackpot to such an extent that they can neither withdraw from the game, get chance to deal, or call for an hones

deck." The most successful escape from the galows ever made in Southwest Missouri was the break for liberty effected by Wiley Matthews, one of the Christian county Bald Knobbers, who slipped out of the Ozark jall with six other prisoners a few days before the execution of his companions in the Edens-Green murder, Matthews was under sentence of death. He spent several months in the Bull creek hills after ils escape from jall, and was concealed, it is said, in a cellar, the day of the memorable anging of the three Bald Knobbers in May, 1889. The fugitive is now thought to be somewhere on the Pacific coast, though nobody appears to want the hiding outlaw

"The descriptions of the garb donned by the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, leading juvenile in the melodrama of "The Silver King," when he witched Missouri with noble footballship last Tuesday, cannot be trust-ed," the New York Sun insists, "In some respects they are intrinsically improbable. No good man peed refuse to believe that the heroic form of the leading juvenile was draped 'in a striped sweater' when he strode upon the field of fame. No good man can be induced by arguments or tortures to be lieve that the heroic form was draped in a sweater of 'old gold and black.' Black light put on as a sign against prosperity, Gold, the accursed livery of the mone kings, it would not paint itself with i health or disease. The leading juvenile' motley consisted of blue and stripes to 1. Blue for regret and silver for

immortal hope." Wandering Willie continues to find his advocacy of the heaven-born ratio a par-

ticularly good thing from a financial point of view. The details of the recent comm-bia deal are given in the following from the Herald, the editor of which, Mr. Waiter Williams, was the 50-per-cent philan threpist's host during his sojourn in Missouri's Athens: Mr. Bryan came to Columbia under the auspices of the Century Club. He was to receive one-half of the receipts of the lecture. The total recelpts were \$676.50. One-half this amount was \$338.25. Of this Mr. Bryan gave \$550 to found an annual prize in the Missouri state university to be awarded for the best essay upon the science of government. The club paid all the local expenses, amounting to \$81.85; supplemented Mr. Bryan's gift to the university by \$100, out of comp i ment to their distingushed guest, and do-nated the entire remaining net proceeds to Mr. Bryan to be used by him in the cause of bimetallism as he saw fit. He received, therefore, in this way, \$254.65 for his lecture in Columbia. He did not expect to receive, after his gift to the uni versity, more than his actual expenses. Dr. Thomas Powell, now of Los Angeles

Cal., but for many years a resident of Scone county, in this state, claims to hav taken into his system during the last ten years, both by vaccination and subcutant ous injection, germs of the most deadly diseases. He believes germs incapable of successfully assailing the tissues of the liv-ing body; that they are the results, and not the cause, of disease, and bring about decomposition of the obstructing matter which constitutes predisposition to the dis ease, causing it to be passed out of the Blood. Dr. Powell does not believe germs of virulent diseases to be in all cases harmless, but where they prove dangerous an acquired or hereditary predisposition to that particular disease must exist. In the pres-ence of twenty-five physicians, not long ago, Dr. Powell, it is said, took the bacill of typhoid, inclosed in gelatin capsules, into the stomach; then the bacilli of diphtheria by both vaccination and subcutaneous inulation. The physicians found no effect had been made upon pulse, respiration, or temperature. Some of Dr. Powell's patients and members of his family have submitted to similar experimentts, with the same results. Dr. Powell offers to take into his system, in the presence of any jury of physicians, the germs of any deadly that have been cultivated, if he be given time to eradicate from his system any predisposition to the disease the germ repre-

Physical Culture of Girls. From the New York Tribune.

A notable feature of college education of young men at the present time is the at-tention paid to physical culture. This is not confined to such athletic sports and games as they voluntarily engage in, although these play an important and generally beneficent part. In many colleges there are regular physical as well as mental entrance examinations, and systematic gymnasium work under expert direction is compulsory. That this has a good effect upon the students' health and genera physical welfare is not to be doubted, and it may confidently be expected that the new generation of college-bred men will show its beneficial results throughout their lives. What is at least equally important, newever, is that attention should also be paid to the physical culture of young women. It is not enough that they should engage in athletic diversions, such as cycling, tennis, golf and the like. These are good in their place. But there is also need ed systematic training of a special acter to suit each individual case, and this it is evident, is best to be had in connection with ordinary school life.

Interesting light is thrown upon both the eed and the way in which it is to be met by Dr. C. H. Lewis, of this city, in a re-cent number of the School Journal. He was called upon to examine thirty girls in average girls from well-to-do and cultivated families, he found fifteen in normally sound condition. Eight of them showed weakness of the right chest, two of the left weak hearts, and three had spinal curvathat half of the schoolgirls of this generation are thus ailing, but that seems to be the indication of this examination result of a subsequent examination is, how-ever, reassuring. The girls in the interval of five months had systematic physical culskilled and conscientious teacher, who aimed to give each girl the exercises especivily suited to her individual condition At the second examination, of the six weak hearts, four were found to be improved and two restored to a normal condition. All three cases of spinal curvature we proved. Of the eight ailing right chests were improved and two Both the weak left chests were made nor mal. And of the five cases in which both hests were weak, improvement was noted

in four and complete cure in one. which is indisputable. Opinions may differ s to the value of the Delsarte movement in the interpretation of literature, and as to the desirability of basketball and sculling as maidenly accomplishments. Con-cerning the value of sound lungs, strong hearts and straight spines, there is no room for doubt. If systematic physical training of schoolgirls will restore such conditions to those who lack them, and confirm those who already have them in their possession, its importance is evident. It certainly is a thousand-fold better to ender boys and girls immune against dis ease by agreeable and graceful exercise than to let them grow up weak and ailing, and then try to cure the disease after it is fully developed. The diploma at com ent indicates that the student has made intellectual progress while in the school. It would be most satisfactory if there could be coupled with it an authoritative certificate that the student's physi ilth was also better on leaving the

school than on entering it. The Anti-Scalping Bill.

From the Philadelphia Record The anti-scalping bill, which lies asleep on the calendar of congress, is not intend-ed to regulate the conduct of savages on the warpath nor to moderate the ferocity of football contests. It is an attempt to deal with "ticket scalping," which is a serious evil. The National Association of Merchants and Travelers at a late session passed a resolution urgently demanding tavorable action upon the bill to prohibit ticket scalping, in conformity with the recommendation of the interstate commerce commission. The association for nally declares that "ticket scalping is an irregular and frequently dishonest business olerated in no other country. If abolished the regular passenger fares might be reced. Many of the vexatious ticket strictions might be removed, and excursion rates for associations or for other purposes might be more easily granted and ompanied by less red tape, if the scalping offices were closed. It is not in ac with the protection of public morals to tolerate a business which encourages the breaking of contracts, mis representation and forgery."

This is pretty strong language; but there is strong justification for it. The decisions of the courts have practically robbed the interstate commerce commission of reme dial power. If a remedy shall not b found for the scalping evil in strengthen-ing the hands of the commission by definite curative legislation, then the anti-scalping bill should be passed separately.

Bryan and Possus From the New York Bun.

Various cold-blooded persons have al lowed themselves to wonder at the appar-ept enthusiasm of the Missourians for hearing the Hon. William Jennings Bryan lect ure on "Bimetallism From an Economic Standpoint." Why should "bimetallism," whether seen from in economic or a Bryan whether seen from an eco whether seen from an economic or a Bry-anic standpoint, pull the Missourians from presumably happy homes, where they have enough to eat and enough to read, and chairs to think or sleep in? The caus as been revealed. After the Nebraska peripatetic has ceased to burn, the au-"an old-fashioned Democratic possum sup-

per." No wonder Georgia and other states are anxious to preserve the 'possum. He is a missionary of bimetallism. He is the partner of Mr. Bryan.

Gardner Under Grave Suspicion.

From the New York Sun. Governor Lon V. Stephens, of Missour has not yet explained how he came to think the same thoughts as Potato Pingree, of Michigan. An "intimate friend" of Pingree frankly confesses for the asphalt mo opolist that he was the victim of his wicked partner, Secretary of State Gard-ner, who supplied him with an old Thanksgiving proclamation which he once wrote for another homespun Michigan governor, John T. Rich. The question intrudes, who wrote the speech which Pingree delivered before our Twentieth Century Club recently? A fair guess is, Gardner. There is one thing altogether admirable about the explanation of Pingree's "intimate friend," whom we recognize as the potato pionee himself. He does not say, in the spirit of one of our divines who was lately charged with plagiarism, "I realize the fact that to say anything new in a Thanksgiving proclamation is impossible." On the contrary Pingree holds the obliging secretary of state responsible. Gardner has made statement. Perhaps the reprobate imposed on Rich as well as on his present chief.

But to return to the Missouri governor why doesn't he make a clean breast of it?

'My Thanksgiving proclamation was issued

four days before Governor Pingree's," says

he. Yes, but where did Stephens get it?

To quote again the divine who cleared him-

self of a charge of plagiarism so neatly:

'From the world's earliest morning the philosophers and the poets have spoken of lifting the veil from the sepulchre,' of death as 'pale and silent,' and of the grave as a 'subterranean cabin,' and there is no patent on these figures."

We would like to ask whether there is a patent on the following passage, which ppears in the Thanksgiving proclamation of both Stephens and Pingree: "Christian workers have brought many to acknowledge their obligations to lead better lives and countless homes have been made happler for their efforts during the year.' Must the man who first put this fine conception into words be deprived of the credit of it because Lon Stephens regards it as unpatentable and, therefore, free to all? A thousand times, no! The burden of evidence points to Secretary of State Gardner as the author, and not a leaf of the laurel on his brow should be disturbed by Gov-

ernor Stephens. The latter should confess for the honor of "grand old Missouri," that he appropriated the Rich proclamation from sheer admiration of its beauties, since no man could absorb them unconsciously and unknowingly give them to the world again. But stay, there is an avenue of salvation for Stephens; can it be that he, too, was a victim of Gardner, the wicked one? -that Gardner furnished the unsuspecting Stephens also with the old Rich proclama tion? That would be unspeakable mora turpitude. We fear that the Michigan sec retary of state will have to take the stand as well as the Missouri governor.

John Fiske and John Smith

From the Boston Herald. Mr. John Fiske, in his fascinating new volume of history, which he devotes to "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," takes up the cudgels effectively in defense of John Smith. Every boy who has read in the rudiments of the history which he treats will thank him for his work here. One of the cruelest things ever done by those who undertake to break the idols of our more romantic annals was to interfere with the manner in which John Smith was enshrined there. If what was told of him were not true, it ought to be, and we can see no good to be achieved by making it appear otherwise. But Mr Fisks hold ernestly, and, we think, chivalrously, that It is true, and he makes out an excellent case in support of his position. He is not at all of the dry-as-dust school of histori ans, enlivening, indeed, everything he discusses. He argues with the same effectiveness for Smith that he so recently argued in the Atlantic Monthly for Shakespeara. He will have neither of them dethroned. and he carries the sympathies of his readat ali events. John Smith is not at all a myth to American readers-still less a fraud. very much the contrary, rather.

Newspapers in Public Schools. From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Pittsburg Leader learns that anoth er effort to make reading of daily newspapers in the public schools of that city part of the regular exercises will soon be made because of its success in Kansa

Fifteen years ago Superintendent Luckey of the Pittsburg schools, recommended such a course, but the opposition voted it down In Kansas City Superintendent Greenwood was allowed to adopt it, and his report now made public. He finds the policy valuable for several reasons. The pupils become well informed at an early age upon current topics; their vocabularies greatly increased, and their ability to put their thoughts into words is perceptibly developed. The argument is now advanced that what has proved of such advantage in Kansas City would prove equally co eisewhere.

This, we believe, cannot reasonably be gainsaid. It is only in a general way that what is done in Pittsburg interests the friends of education in other cites; yet it must still be hoped that the prowill be adopted, if only to rebuke those who would cast disrepute upon that great meral force—the American newspaper.

News From the Silver Hub.

From the New York Sun. Why is Mexico, Mo., the hub and sacred center of the silver wheel? Why does the latest and the earliest news of the silver world come from Mexico, Mo.? Why does the pulse of argentine aspiration throb in louder heats at Mexico, Mo., than anywhere else? Nobody knows. So hath it been o be it. Probably more has been done in Mexico, Mo., for humanity and against the money power than in all other parts and parcels of the world. Mexico. Mo., has just got a letter from the Hon. Joe Sibley, the plutocratic pillar of some people's hope Pennsylvania. "Frankly I admit," writes Silver Sibley, "that if nominated on a ticket with Mr. Bryan, with a platform that respected the head, the heart, and the conscience of the great plain people of our nation, I should esteem it a most profound Upon what other platfo liver Joe be nominated? He has money in his pockets, and not less than 16 heart within his bosom. He deserves to be nominated for vice president, if Mr. Bryan can be persuaded to take first place.

Practice.

From the New York Press. The captainess of the Young Women Football team shrugged her shoulders. 'Rough?" she repeated, disdainfully, "Thi is a mere nothing! Next week there is a eries of bargains offered, and we take the picked eleven and the scrub on round of the department stores." Realizing the horrid barbarity of such preparation, the Zeitgeist shricked appall

Some Warrant for Doing It.

From the Chleago Tribune.
"What do you want?" demanded th nan in the box office.
"My mission here," softly replied th constable closing the door behind him, "is to elevate the stage." Whereupon, by virtue of an attachment he held him up for the reecipts of the

A Fatal Oversight. From the Atlanta Constitution

evening.

Recently the wife of an Atlanta man were published in different states. He had no change about him, so she gave him 10 cents with which to purchase them. He went forth but on the way bethought him of the clipping bureau where, he ar gued, he could get the papers for nothing So he invested the money in a good cigar, obtained the papers when the clipping man was through with them, and returned home.

On opening the papers his wife discovered that that two items had been clipped from

one, and four from another. And then there was trouble! It was in vain he tried to explain-in fact, he couldn't explain! The more he stammered out excuses the more his wife's curiosity was aroused.

The next morning when he appeared downtown his head was bandaged, and he ooked ill. He is now consulting a lawyer as to the

advisability of suing the clipping bureau

for damages.

Mr. Dooley on Football.

From the Chicago Post. "Whin I was a young ma-an," said Mr Dooley, "an' that was a long time ago-but not so long ago as manny iv me inimies 'd like to believe, if I had anny inimies played futball, but 'twas not th' futball I see whin th' Brothers' school an' th' Saint Aloysius Tigers played las' week on th'

'Whin I was a la-ad, iv a Sundah afther, noon we'd get out in th' field where th' oats 'd been cut away an' we'd choose up sides. Wan cap'n'd pick wan man an' th' other another. 'I choose Dooley,' 'I choose O'Connor,' 'I choose Dimpsey,' 'I choose Riordan,' an' so on till there was twintyfive or thirty on a side. Thin wan cap'n'd kick th' ball an' all our side 'd r-run at it an' kick it back an' thin wan iv th' other side 'd kick it to us, an' afther awhile th' game 'd get so timpischous that all th' la-ads iv both sides 'd be in wan pile tall or at th' impire, who was mos'ly a la-ad that cuddent play an' that come out less able to play thin he was whin he wint in. An' if anny wan laid hands on th' ball was kicked by ivry wan else an' be th' impire. We played fr'm noon till dark an kicked th' ball all th' way home in th'

mconlight. "That was futball, an' I was a great wan to play it. I'd think nawthin' iv histin' th' ball two hundherd feet in th' air, an wanst I give it such a boost that I stove in th' ribs iv th' Prowtestant ministe bad luck to him, he was a kind man-that was lookin' on fr'm a hedge. I was th' finest player in th' whole county, I was so. "But this here game that I've been seein" givin' comes ar-round, sure it ain't th' comin' up th' sthreet vesterdah in his futball clothes—a pair iv matthresses on his legs, a pillow behind, a mask over his nose an 'a bushel measure iv hair on his head. He was followed be three men with bottles, Dr. Ryan an' th' Dorgan fam'ly. I jined thim. They was a big crowd on th' peerary—a bigger crowd than ye cud get to go f'r to see a prizefight. Both sides had their frinds that give th' college cries. Says wan crowd: "Take an ax, an ax, an ax to thim. Hooroo, hooroo, hellabaloo

Christian Bro-others!' an' th' other says: 'Hit thim, saw thim, gnaw thim, chaw thim, Saint Alo-ysius!" while they got down to wurruk. Bivin, people go mad over figures durin' the free silver campaign, but I niver see figures make a man want f'r to go out an' kill his fellow men befure. But these here figures had th' same effect on th' la-ads that a mintion iv Lord Castlereagh 'd have an' give a la-ad acrost fr'm him a punch caught him in th' ear. Th' cinter rush iv th' Saint Aloyisuses took a run an' jump at th' left lung iv wan iv th' Christyan Brothers an' wint to th' grass with him. Four Christyan Brothers leaped most crooly at four Saint Aloysiuses an' rolled thim. Th' cap'n iv th' Saint Aloysiuses he took th' cap'n iv th' Christyan Brothers be th' leg, an' he pounded th' pile with him as I've seen a section hand tamp th' thrack. All this time young Dorgan was standin' back takin' no hand in th' affray All iv a suddent he give a cry iv rage an jumped feet foremost into th' pile. 'Down. says th' empire. 'Faith, they are all iv that,' says I. 'Will they ever get up?' 'They will,' says ol' man Dorgan. 'Ye can't stop thim,' says he. "It took some time f'r to pry thim off.

Near lyry man ly th' Saint Al tied in a knot around wan iv th' Christyan Brothers. On'y wan iv thim remained on th' field. He was lyin' face down; with his nose in th' mud. 'He's kilt,' says I. 'I think he is,' says Dorgan with a merry smile, "Twas my boy Jimmie done it, too," says he. 'He'll be arrested f'r murdher,' says I. 'He will not,' says he. 'There's on'y wan polisman in town cud take him an' he's downtown doin' th' same f'r some Well, they carried th' body,' he says. Well, they carried th' corpse to th' side an' took th' ball out iv his stomach with a monkey wrinch, an' th' game was rayshumed. 'Sivin, sixteen, eight. eleven,' says Saint Aloysius, ar young Dorgan started to run down th' field. There was another young la-ad r-runnin' in fr-ront iv Dorgan, an' as fast as wan iv th' Christyan Brothers come up an' got in th' way this here young Saint Aloysius grabbed him be th' hair iv th head an' th' sole iv th' fut an' thrun him over his shoulder. 'What's that la-ad doin'? says I. 'Interferin',' says he. 'I shud think he was, says I, 'an' most impudent,' says I. "Tis such interference as this,'

says, 'that breaks up fam'lies,' and I come away. " 'Tis noble sport on' I'm glad to see Irish ar-re gettin' into it. Whin we larn it thruly we'll teach thim college joods fr'm th' pie belt a thrick or two

"We have already," said Mr. Hennesse, "They'se a team up in Wisconsin with la-ad be th' name iv Jeremiah Riordan cap'n an' wan named Patsy O'Dea behind him. They come down here an' bate th' a-ads fr'm th' Chicawgo college down be th' Midway.'

"Iv coorse they did," said Mr. Dooley. "Iv coorse they did. An' they cud bate anny colliction of Baptists that iver come out iv a tank."

Knew His Man.

From Tit-Bits. H-"Want to consult your broker? There's no dependence to be placed upon the ad

W-"Not with some brokers, perhaps but I have every confidence in Podsaap I've consulted him a hundred times, and never regretted it."

H-"And you always follow his advice?" W-"On the contrary; when he says buy,' I sell, and when he says 'sell,' buy.'

An Opinion Indorsed.

From the Washington Star. 'What folks orter do," said the old col-ored man, "is ter try ter gib ebrybody 'em some 'scuse foh bein' thank ful. "Yes," replied Erastus Pinkley, with em-

phasis; "da's whut dey orter; 'stid o' buy

n' new locks foh dah chicken coops." Boarding House Philosophy. "I don't know how," growled one of the

men. "This beverage may be classed, But I'm sure the mill does grind again With the coffee that is past -Chicago Tribune

Welcome.

From Puck. Niece-"Aunt, this is our new who has called to see you."

The Old Lady—"Indeed, I'm glad to ou, sir, and I hope you will call as often as the last incumbrance did."

Thanksgiving. When I buy fair Mabel roses, My deep gratitude begins; wants the girl disch

Make me glad she isn't twins. Still Here. The sweet summer girl has vanished-

On her gowns no more we gaze; But the winter girl, we notice, Has the same expensive ways. -Detroit Free Press.

THE POET.

He has one care-to lift the lay; One only service his-To make her melodies That has him all the summer day. listens all the sunny way. Without surcease Her must he please-

Beside her in her golden car, With honey murmuring, There must he sit and sing; Nor once the harmony may mar Along the journey fair and far;

For so wins he Eternity Song's night, which veils not, but reveals

Nature, who loves him-her high will obey

-John Vance Cheney in the Critic.

SQUIRREL TOWN. Where the oak trees tall and stately Stretch great branches to the sky. Where the green leaves toss and flutter, As the summer days go by, Dwell a crowd of little people

Bright eyes glancing, gray tails whisking

This is known as Squirrel Town. Bless me, what a rush and bustle, As the happy hours speed by! Chitter, chatter-chatter, chitter, Underneath the azure sky. Laughs the brook to hear the clamor Chirps the sparrow gay and brown: Welcome! welcome, everybody! Jolly place, this Squirrel Town."

Ever racing, up and down-

Honey bees the fields are roaming. Daisies nod, and lilles blow: Soon Jack Frost-the saucy fellow-Hurrying, will come, I know. Crimson leaves will light the woodland And the nuts come pattering down; Winter store they all must gather-

Busy place then, Squirrel Town Blowing, blustering, sweeps the See! The snow is flying fast.

Hushed the brook, and hushed the sparrow. For the summer time is past. Yet these merry little fellows Do not fear old Winter's frown; Snug in hollow trees they're hiding-

Quiet place is Squirrel Town.

-Alix Thorn, in St. Nicholas. DUALITY.

Man gives his love in turn, he knows not To sun or gloom, according to his mood; His ear, his heart, alternately is woo By Nature's carol or by Nature's sigh.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

There are many speculations as to what is to be the fuel when coal is exhausted, as some think will happen within a few years. As a rule, coal is required to generate electricity. Water power will do it in certain localities. It is believed that the electric currents in the air can be utilized, but no very successful experiments have been made in that direction. A gentleman prominently connected with one of the scientific institutions of the government expresses his opinion that as we have an abundant supply of water, we will be compelled to use it for fuel. It has been demonstrated that it can be burned. but a practical method must be found. Hydrogen and oxygen, the component parts of water, when separated, furnish plenty of fuel. Could we get these gases into the shape we need the disappearance of coal mines need not be a source of niarm. In a small way, some stoves have been made to burn water. If, after building a coal fire, just the right quantity of water could be conducted to the bed of coals the fire could be kept up until the stove hurned out. One drop more than the necessary amount, however, would put the fire out. It is expected that science and invention will solve this matter.

At the recent banquet of the New Haven chamber of commerce, Governor Cooks deold story that Connecticut once flooded the market with wooden nutmegs. "If we are not mistaken," says the New Haven Register, "this is the first time any official attempt has been made to relieve the state of this undesirable reputation, and if it is properly followed up will loubtless assume the proportions of a pub ic service. We must confess that until now we had never regarded the tradition other than a fiction. The humor of it has appealed to us, and as we have mas our ancestors busily employed throughout the day fashioning out of the hearts of old oaks counterfeit nutmegs, it has seemed that their hard, severe life must have had

a lot of unsuspected humor in it." A smart Chicago operator advertised that he had discovered a process by which eld and rancid butter could be made over as good as new, but that he could only handle large quantities. Some dealers sent him samples to try, and in return received fresh creamery butter. Then they sent agents all over the state, bought heave sternation, he declined to operate on it, but offered to buy it at a small figure, much less than they had paid for it, and as in the open market it would be graded axle grease, they were obliged to let him

have it. The Duluth (Minn.) water and sas com pany seems to have met with more than its match in the present mayor of that city. The city wanted to buy the plant, but the mayor refused to sanction paying the price asked, \$2,100,000, and set about building a nunicipal plant. Then the co to time and cut its price to \$1,250,000, the figure originally proposed by the sturdy mayor, who is now taking steps to have

the bargain closed. Hon. Thomas Settle, the well known excongressman from North Carolina, is in Washington with a fair young bride, whom he led to the altar last week. Mr. Settle has concluded to renounce politics for the present, and has located in Greensboro, where he will give strict attention to th practice of law. When he first entered congress Mr. Settle was the youngest mem

Hamelin on the Weser is to have a monument to its Pied Piper, whom Browning's poem has made famous. The monument is the gift of the Prussian treasury, which erects it to commemorate early German colonial enterprise, as according to the form of the legend the children whom the Rateatcher led into the Kopelberg turned up in Transylvania and established th

axon settlement there. Less than two years ago a man and his wife in Baltimore borrowed \$50 from a loan company, pledging their household goods as security. They have already paid 36.50 interest. The courts have decided that they will ve to pay back the principal and a total of \$135 interest to save their furniture. That lcan company must have a Klondike in the

Levi B. Paxton has been fifty years in the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. He begin as a brakeman of a coal train, and is now at 70 years of age superintendent of motive

power and equipment of the entire system. The increased effectiveness of medical science in dealing with dangerous diseases is indicated by the fact that of about 1,500 cases of yellow fever, representing the extent of the recent epidemic in the South, not more than 200 resulted fatally.

Two foxes lately had a slugging match on the lawn of an English estate, where the encounter was witnessed by the occuof the house, who finally had to separate the combatants.

General Wade Hampton will levote his time to an important military book which has been long a cherished plan of his. It is entitled "The History of the Cavalry of Northern Virginia."